

Rev. J. Spalding

THE NATIONAL ERA.

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1847.

NO. 51.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

"As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, it waives paid for in advance, in the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of the paper's agents, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, &c.

Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money on his account, he need only pay us directly.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting money on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the sum of their commission, and in all cases forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting *prepaid* post office stamp, which can now be obtained at any post office.

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, by express, or by telegraph, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposit.

M. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting money to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of exchange on the principal cities. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. -	-	Par.
Baltimore -	-	Par.
Philadelphia -	-	Par.
New York city -	-	Par.
New York State -	-	3/4 per st. ds.
New England -	-	3/4 do.
New Jersey -	-	3/4 do.
Eastern Pennsylvania -	-	3/4 do.
Western Pennsylvania -	-	3/4 do.
Maryland -	-	3/4 do.
Virginia -	-	3/4 do.
West Virginia -	-	1 1/2 do.
Ohio -	-	2 1/2 do.
Indiana -	-	2 1/2 do.
Kentucky -	-	2 1/2 do.
Tennessee -	-	2 1/2 do.
Michigan -	-	3 do.
Canada -	-	4 do.

L. P. NOBLE, Publisher.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 20, 1847.

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Emancipator of the 1st inst. gives some facts relative to the rise, progress, and decline of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, which are entitled to the serious consideration of the members of that party in other sections of the country.

When the Democrats in Massachusetts first rallied under a distinct organization, after the halcyon days of political amalgamation and President Monroe's "era of good feeling," they then had the first to respond to the demands of their customers and allies. The leading Whigs present in the State demanded abolition, and severity paralleled only by Dr. Storck's anathema of the heretics, which sailed forth from Storck's benevolent hero's depressing remark, that "he could not have the heart to curse the devil so?" In 1833, a large and most imposing meeting of the political and commercial aristocracy of Boston was held in Faneuil Hall, for the express purpose of condemning the Anti-Slavery movement, and holding those engaged in it up to popular indignation. The gentry, up, officers, and speakers of that meeting, were Whigs. Close upon it followed the great mob of 60,000 gentlemen of property and standing, who broke open the Anti-Slavery rooms in Boston, dispersed a meeting of ladies, and drugged the editor of the Liberator by the neck through the streets. The Whig city press, with one or two exceptions, openly and covertly took ground with the mob, while the Democratic papers denounced it, and asserted the right of the Abolitionists to the free exercise of their constitutional privileges of speech, printing, and meeting together. In the Legislature, the petitions of Abolitionists found advocates only in some of the Democratic members. The Whig Governor, Edward Everett, in conformity with the suggestions of the messages of Southern Governors, and the resolutions of Southern Legislatures, strongly condemned the Anti-Slavery agitation, and intimated that all who participated in it were liable to prosecution at common law. At the next Legislative session, a Whig Senator attempted to outlaw the Abolitionists by embodying in resolutions the vague and unfounded charge of incendiarism and hostility to the Union—thus affixing the broad seal of falsehood to the falsehood which commercial cupidity and political rivalry for Southern votes had circulated throughout the Slave States.

The Democrats in the Legislature demanded a hearing for the Abolitionists, and in consequence the attempt to proscribe them failed.

These gentlemen remind me of a meeting-house in New York, the basement of which, before the Civil War, was a meeting-place for the slaves in collar. A wag, learning the double purpose for which the building was used, wrote upon the door as follows:

"There's a spirit above, and a spirit below—
The spirit above is the Spirit of Heaven;
The spirit below is the spirit of wine."

During the National Fair, in May, 1847, I spent a few weeks at Washington. While there the news came that Mr. Sprule's church had been broken into the south side of the Kansas River, and a little to the south of the 36th degree of north latitude;

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WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 23, 1847.

NOTICE.

"One number more will complete this volume. Subscribers to the Cincinnati Weekly Herald and Philanthropist, who should not have paid up all arrears, will find their names on the list of those who do not think that many of our friends will be caught napping at such a crisis, when the proceedings of Congress are as usual."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"Subscribers to the Era are reminded, that the terms require payment in advance, and that it will not be forwarded any longer than the time for which it has been paid. The time for which many of our subscribers have not paid up, is December 30th, and unless further payment be made, their papers will then be discontinued."

Only a limited number of copies of the next volume will be printed, beyond the number required by actual subscribers, and those who intend to renew their subscriptions must do so before the first of January, if they wish an unbroken series of the paper.

We remind our friends of the importance of sustaining the Era, at the capital of the nation, especially at this crisis, when the Congress about to meet, will be engaged in the discussion of the great questions of the War, and the Extension of Slavery? We look for promptitude on the part of subscribers, and hope they will use seasonable efforts to extend our list.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Several deaths have been announced in Congress.

Little, however, of importance has been transacted, except the adoption of several amendments to the Rules of the House, calculated to simplify proceedings.

The debate on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions will take place next Tuesday week.

The movement of Mr. Allen in the Senate drew from the South Carolina Senator the avowal that his opinions on the Mexican war were unchanged; and that his resolutions did not touch the question of territorial indemnity. He is, then, still in favor of the defensive line policy.

The debate on Internal Improvements in the House was interesting. Nothing but the ultra schemes of some of the supporters of such improvements can invest this question with a party character. They are the worst enemies, in effect, of the great River, Lake, and Harbor Interests.

The resolution of Mr. Wentworth was in the same style as his anti-slavery-and-free-tax resolution last winter, and was carried through quite as summarily and triumphantly. It is a flat contradiction to the veto message of the President; and, when we consider the power of place, the strength of party attachment, and the remarkable ingenuity of that document, this response of the House, carried by more than a two-thirds majority, must be regarded as conclusive.

We shall have something to say next week of the petition relating to the slave trade. Meanwhile, we take pleasure in directing attention to the consistent vote of the Speaker, by which this petition was secured a respectful hearing.

PROSPECTUS.

The attention of subscribers is requested to the Prospects of the Era, copies of which we send them; and we hope those who are friends of the paper, will circulate them for subscribers.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT.

The following extract of a letter from a friend in Ohio, to the Publisher, shows one way in which the circulation of our paper may be aided:

"Enclosed I send you a draft for forty dollars, the subscription of eleven new subscribers, and to renew nine old ones. These subscribers have mostly been obtained by my advancing the money, and agreeing to take their paper in payment."

If other friends of the cause would pursue the same course, which hundred of them could do without inconvenience to themselves, your list could easily be doubled."

"Yours truly,

* * *

TABLE OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

The table of the Thirtieth Congress, which appeared in our last number, was copied from the *Journal of Commerce*, and the credit omitted through inadvertence. Messrs Hale and Tuck are classified in it as Whigs. Our readers, of course, corrected this blunder for themselves.

REPORTS.

We complete this week the publication of the reports of the several Departments. We publish them because, although many will not read them, others, whose wants ought to be consulted, will; because they are important; because we are bound by our prospects to publish important public documents; because we wish the Era to be, as far as possible, a faithful record of the times, possessing permanent value. This much for the satisfaction of those who seem to think an Anti-Slavery paper should separate itself from the world as it is.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CALHOUN—THE WAR AND THE FUTURE.

By referring to our Congressional report, it will be seen that among other movements made in regard to our relations with Mexico, one owes its paternity to Mr. Calhoun. He has taken an early opportunity to define his antagonism to the President; for, though his resolutions at first appear not to meet any issue directly raised by the Message, it is only in appearance.

A hasty glance at that document lets the impression upon us, that the President disclaimed the policy of the conquest of Mexico; but a closer inspection shows that we were mistaken. The phraseology which deceived us, is rather vague:

"It has never been contemplated by me," he says, "as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her, and to reduce her to an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good Government, adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous Republic."

Two things are here avowed, that the conquest of Mexico has not been contemplated, as an object of the war; and, that it has always been the desire of the President that she should maintain an independent existence. We let admit its entire truthfulness. Still, the question arises—Suppose Mexico continues to reject the terms of peace offered by Mr. Polk, and the war is protracted, does not the President contemplate the policy of subjugating her? The supposition that he does, is not precluded, it will be observed, by any avowal or disclaimer that he has made. It is quite possible that he may not have conceived all this when he began the war, and that he was quite willing Mexico should retain a separate existence; but yet, now, he may harbor the design, about his overtures to be rejected, of carrying on the invasion, till the whole of our sister Republic be conquered.

Whether he deliberately cherishes this purpose or not, whether he thinks the public mind will be gradually accustomed to this idea of wholesale conquest by a succession of partial conquerors, or not, is not so material as the fact, that the *policy* he has indicated as proper to be pursued in the conduct of the war, inevitably tends to this result. Mark well his demands not only indemnity for injuries done to our citizens before the war, but indemnity for the sake of military success, to train them to regard the camp as the glory, and conquest as the mission of the country!

How feeble is principle, when opposed to the sway of strong selfish passion! The people of this country, especially the Democratic party, are jealous of the powers conferred on the General Government. They put them to the question, whenever the attempt is made to use them. Devises the most ingenious contrivances the most refined, are resorted to, to qualify and restrain them. But the war party, which swallows up all other powers, and is, in fact, unlimited, they view without distrust, indulge without scruple. The President may abuse it. Congress may submit in

all meekness; armies may be raised and transported into a foreign country; conquest after conquest may be made; the President, under this principle, and judging for ourselves as to what shall be the indemnity, the time will come, should the struggle be still protracted, when necessary to liquidate our claims. And to this complex it must come; for Mexico never can, never will, yield to any such principle and its consequences, till the race that governs her becomes extinct. The assertion of this principle by our Government—full indemnity for the expenses of the war—is a virtual sentence of death against her nationality.

Since the liberal proposition (!) of the United States,⁷ says Mr. Polk, "was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our sons have been spilt in the service of our country in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perverseness of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which you may be deemed proper hereafter to accept."

Increased exactions are thus foreshadowed—and here, we cannot forbear calling attention to one remarkable feature of the foregoing declaration. Mexico, no one doubts, firmly believes that she is the aggrieved party; and, under this conviction, she will submit to no cession of her territory, but perseveres in her attempts to expel the invader. Believing as she does, ought we not to honor her for her national spirit? What shall our American be made of who finds in such patriotism, or "obstinate perseverance," as Mr. Polk terms it, good reason for inflicting punishment upon her?

Suppose we were engaged in a struggle with a Power whom we felt to be the aggressor, but who professed to believe it the aggrieved party; that that Power, by the chances of war, had annihilated our armies, and entrenched itself in our strong cities—how we should glorify ourselves for our stubborn patriotism in sparing overtures which we held to be degrading! and with what deepened abhorrence would we regard the threat to augment its demands just in proportion to our resistance! Has not God made of man the Mexican and American? Shall we punish in her what we would deem honorable in ourselves? Shall we Americans, make the love of country a crime, and regard Mexico as criminal just in proportion as she manifests that noble feeling? And this is precisely what Mr. Polk proposes to do. What have this foul spirit of war makes of the better, the nobler feelings of our nature! The stubborn resistance Poland opposed to the partitioning schemes of the Northern Powers, and to the re-annexation of a portion of her territory by Russia, we magnify to the skies, and our hearts bleed with pity; while the "obstinate perseverance" of Mexico in resisting the dismemberment of her territory, inflames our vengeance, and is deliberately set forth by the President of the United States as a reason for further exaction! Is this Democracy? Oh no! Democracy is Christianity applied to civil government—and the eternal law of Christianity is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Is it loving our neighbor as ourselves, to punish him, rob him, destroy him, because he dares cherish feelings, without which men were lower than the beasts?

But, to return to the policy of the President. He proceeds to recommend the organization of permanent Territorial Governments for New Mexico and California; and then, referring to other Mexican States in our possession, he says:

"These * * are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accept the Tariff of 1846, unless, indeed, the people of the ten additional regiments called out last winter, have been raised. But this is not enough. A new supply of materials for destruction is needed. Ten regiments more of regular forces are demanded, and authority is also asked to raise not less than twenty-five thousand more volunteers. Who doubts that, ere the winter pass, authority will be asked to re-enlist as many of these volunteers as can be prevailed upon to continue in the service, after their terms shall have expired? Some comfort would it be, were there an end to these things. But who can foresee the end?

This formidable force is to be cut loose from domestic attachments, wedded to the camp, transported to a foreign country, placed under the control of ambitious leaders, who are already so deeply in love with military life and distinction that they revolt at the tame pursuits of peace, and demand the conquest of all Mexico. Sickness, and assassination, and battle, and corruption, will demoralize the army, and it must be re-enlisted. When will the waging process end?

The doctrine of Free Trade has been making converts everywhere in this country. The Democracy especially have thrown up their hats, shouting glory to the tariff of 1846. Is that free trade? Is it not the favorite doctrine of the Free Traders, that a tariff is a tax upon the people, who pay so much additional per cent. on every article they use, which bears a duty?

Now, what is the boast of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury? That the Tariff of 1846 yields more than the Tariff of 1842. If the people then under the latter paid \$23,000,000 of taxes, they pay \$32,000,000 under that of 1846. We do not say that the principle adopted is not a more equitable one, than the duties are not more justly imposed—but we do say that the people of this country are heavily taxed by a Tariff which yields annually twenty-eight millions of dollars. There is no free trade about such a Tariff. It has reduced and equalized duties, and in this way caused an increased and more extended consumption of foreign imports—in other words, multiplied consumers, and increased consumption. But if there be any truth in the principles of Free Trade, these consumers are taxed heavily. Can the Tariff be altered for the better, while this shall continue? Not unless the alteration should increase the revenue; that is, augment the absolute amount of taxation. And yet, we find some of the warmest advocates of Free Trade shooting the loudest loudly for the prosecution of a war, of wasting expenditures, fearful tendencies, and unknown duration!

Will the people think of these things? Will the Democratic party continue to sanction a policy which, if continued, must result in the subversion of every principle and aim of Democracy? Is not pacific, voluntary annexation, the better way?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—POWER OF CONGRESS.

Among the strange phenomena of the times, none is more remarkable than the doctrine in relation to the improvement of harbors, and lake and river navigation, put forth in the veto message of the President, referred to in our Congressional report. We credit the doctrine to some of the South Carolina Doctors of Law, because it has been urged in no other quarter, and because Mr. Rhett, of that State, had the honor, in his speech delivered before the reception of the message, of anticipating its main position and its leading train of argument. The coincidence of views, statements, and logic, between the speech and the message, was such as to indicate a previous understanding between their respective authors.

The doctrine assumes, that Congress has no power to improve the navigation of our great lakes and rivers, or to construct or improve harbors, either on the seaboard or in the interior. The power granted to regulate commerce is construed to confer authority only to prescribe the general rules by which it is to be conducted.

Mr. Polk, in his annual message, to the 30th Congress, held the following language:

"I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its operations during the past year; and the state of our relations with Mexico, and the various tribes within our limits, and our borders. Invite your attention to the suggestions contained in the report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest."

It is to be presumed that the President had examined and approved the "suggestions" in this report, to which he thus invited the attention of Congress. Now, what were these suggestions? Mr. Marx shall speak for himself:

"The report of the Clerk of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, on the subject of internal improvements, with a view to facilitate the navigation of our western rivers, and to construct or improve harbors, either on the seaboard or in the interior. The state of our relations with Mexico, and the various tribes within our limits, and our borders. Invite your attention to the suggestions contained in the report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest."

Is it possible that the American People will sustain the war policy avowed in his Message by the Executive? Will the Democratic party sustain it? What a Future it opens to us!

This Government, which ought to have been the protector of the weaker Republics of the Continent, becoming their Destroyer! So young in years, yet old in crime! A few years ago, shocked at the devouring ambition, the lust of conquest, the robber-cupidity of the horrid despots of Europe, and now adopting their vile maxims, emulating their worst deeds, pleading their policy in justification of its own, and glorifying in achievements alike, as fondly imagined, to win their admiration! The love of war, a barbarous, brutal passion, to be diffused among the people, whose institutions rest securely only upon peace! Every appliance to be used to dislodge the People, to keep their imaginations excited by the glare of military success, to train them to regard the camp as the glory, and conquest as the mission of the country!

It is to be presumed that the President has examined and approved the "suggestions" in this report, to which he thus invited the attention of Congress. Now, what were these suggestions? Mr. Marx shall speak for himself:

"The report of the Clerk of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, on the subject of internal improvements, with a view to facilitate the navigation of our western rivers, and to construct or improve harbors, either on the seaboard or in the interior. The state of our relations with Mexico, and the various tribes within our limits, and our borders. Invite your attention to the suggestions contained in the report, in relation to these prominent objects of national interest."

The objects brought into view in the report of the Corps of Engineers are of an exclusively military character, and relate to the navigation of the rivers and harbors, and the defense of the country, and are directly connected with the war. An indication of the magnitude, duly augmenting, in which so many States and no large portion of our citizens participate, of the *hostile* and *treacherous* character of the Mexican Government, and properly reveres its *faltering* care. Safe harbors were much needed, and a port with a view to provide them, was commenced in 1831. The total amount expended upon these harbors is \$2,261,654.

It may be proper to remark, that these improvements are not, in themselves, an adequate indemnity now: Mexico demands, denies the claim for the expenses of the war, which she holds to be one of aggression on the part of the United States; and she resives on continued resistance. Mr. Polk prosecutes the war for another year, at the expense of thousands of lives more, and some millions more of money. Shall he be the indemnity then? Now, it is New Mexico and California; next year, one or two additional States will be required, and ought to be, if the principle

of demanding indemnity for the war, which he has repeatedly asserted, be just. Acting upon this principle, and judging for ourselves as to what shall be the indemnity, the time will come, should the struggle be still protracted, when necessary to liquidate our claims. And to this complex it must come; for Mexico never can, never will, yield to any such principle and its consequences, till the race that governs her becomes extinct. The assertion of this principle by our Government—full indemnity for the expenses of the war—is a virtual sentence of death against her nationality.

The People, the Democracy especially, shun public debt. The notion has been growing popular for years past, that each generation ought to bear its own burdens—what we have right to impose wasting burdens upon posterity. Standing armies, too, used to excite our profoundest fears. One Presidential candidate, a few years ago, was defeated for this, among other reasons, that he was reported to favor a kind of volunteer military establishment. But we have outgrown these boyish notions. Where are we? On the 1st of December, according to the official statement, the public debt was forty-five millions of dollars, of which the sum of twenty millions has been contracted in the prosecution of a war of eighteen months' duration. But the Treasury is exhausted, and to meet the expenses of this fiscal year, we learn from the President, that another loan of eighteen millions and a half is immediately necessary; and the war continuing, another loan of twenty millions and a half will be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849, unless, indeed, the people of the North and West, upon whom chiefly the great burden would fall, can be persuaded to submit to a tax on tea and coffee. That would reduce the loan a little. But they will not submit to such a tax; so that, before the lapse of eighteen months more, the public debt will have reached the sum of eighty-five millions!

Having laid this broad foundation for a public blessing, as some regard it, the next thing is to provide an ample military establishment. The fifty thousand volunteers authorized by law, have all been called for. The ten additional regiments called out last winter, have been raised. But this is not enough. A new supply of materials for destruction is needed. Ten regiments more of regular forces are demanded, and authority is also asked to raise not less than twenty-five thousand more volunteers. Who doubts that, ere the winter pass, authority will be asked to re-enlist as many of these volunteers as can be prevailed upon to continue in the service, after their terms shall have expired? Some comfort would it be, were there an end to these things. But who can foresee the end?

This formalistic force is to be cut loose from domestic attachments, wedded to the camp, transported to a foreign country, placed under the control of ambitious leaders, who are already so deeply in love with military life and distinction that they revolt at the tame pursuits of peace, and demand the conquest of all Mexico. Sickness, and assassination, and battle, and corruption, will demoralize the army, and it must be re-enlisted. When will the waging process end?

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President will not again renew the offer to negotiate, until at least he has reason to believe that it will be accepted by the Mexican Government. But he will despatch to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., as a Commissioner, invested with full power to conclude a definitive treaty of peace.

A letter dated June 22, from Don Domingo Ibarra, Minister of Internal and Foreign Relations, to Mr. Buchanan, acknowledging his notes of April 15, and informing him that it had been transmitted to the Congress of the nation, to which was reserved the decision of the matter in question, and announcing that its decision should be communicated as soon as made.

A note from General Herrera to Mr. Pacheco, declining to accept an appointment as one of the Commissioners to hear the propositions of the United States.

A reply from Mr. Pacheco, dated August 26, urging the appointment of Herrera, and announcing that the negotiations were to take place on the next day, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Another letter is also produced in the *Union*, from the President to Mr. Shively, appointed deputy postmaster in Astoria, Oregon, designed to assure the people of Oregon of his interest in their welfare, and promising them that he would again urge upon Congress the propriety of providing them with a Territorial Government.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent from the city of New York cheered us last night with the prospect of a removal of the difficulties in that State. But the proceedings of the Legislative caucus, on Monday night, threw new difficulties in the way. We touch this matter with reluctance. We notice it, not because it relates to important interests, but because it concerns the ground taken by the members of that caucus in calculating, if it spreads in the North, to affect the union and success of the whole Republican party. An address and resolutions were reported to the adjourned caucus, from the committee previously appointed to receive them. They are brief, simple, and pledge themselves to support it. They approve of Mr. Polk's Administration. But, unfortunately, they sanction the Wilmot Proviso. They

Resolved, That all impairments upon the integrity of this State, or any of its cities, or towns, or districts, or any of its inhabitants, are in favor of the extension of slavery into territories now free, are bad invasions, open adversaries or rebels against the Union, and are violations of the principles of natural justice, subservient of the rights and interests of the free states, and that its adoption was a violation established by the fathers of the Republic in the ordinance of 1785, for the government of the Northwest.

The determination to make the Wilmot Proviso an issue for the party, and an article of its creed, immediately divided the caucus. It was opposed by that portion of the caucus which is usually called Hunker. It gave rise to a very decided division in the caucus. Let it be understood that we are thus to divide, and there will be fewer contentions, less quarreling, and more concord, and less chance of alienating men of conflicting principles.

The addresses and resolutions were finally carried by 29 to 17, (out of 64 Democratic members in the Legislature.)

The divisions of the Democratic party are also divided about the manner of sending delegates to the National Convention. The Hunkers propose an election of delegates by districts; the Barbaryars by a State convention; so that, unless the two fractions can agree, there will be useless wisdom about the necessity of conciliation and union—we may see two or three delegations appointed to the National Convention, and contend for the seats.

are flooded, and Broadway is overflowed. It is useless to calculate the damage, or to endeavor to give an idea of the destruction caused by the inundation, which has almost entirely suspended. Half the lumber in the city is afoul, and boats have even been carried off the stocks in the ship yards?

We trust the account may prove to have been exaggerated. As to five thousand families being rendered homeless, or one-fourth of the population of the city, we do not believe it. It cannot be. Marietta and Parkersburg are also reported to be inundated. There must be great destruction of property all along the river.

LIBERTY IN NEW YORK.

From the official returns of the late New York elections, published in the *Albion Argus*, we learn that the Liberty vote was as follows:

C. O. Shepard, Lieutenant Governor—13,498
William Jay, Secretary of State—8,516
Lewis Tappan, Comptroller—10,409
C. A. Wheaton, Treasurer—5,561
Leonard Gibbs, Attorney General—10,365
Francis A. Utter, State Engineer—7,629
L. M. Moore, Canal Commissioner—10,000
John Thomas, do, do—10,328
Noudah Moore, do, do—8,583
Abijah Fitch, Prison Inspector—10,091
Calvin Cook, do, do—8,582
Peter Rose, do, do—8,411
Messrs. Shepard, Tappan, &c., received considerable support from the National Reformers.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

News has been received at New Orleans, from Mexico, to the 25th of November, and from Xalapa to the 28th.

Santa Anna, according to the most authentic accounts, is at the head of eighteen hundred troops. He was hostile to the Congress of Mexico, and asserted that he had been displaced from the command of the army because he was opposed to peace.

General Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th ult. His term of office extends to the 5th of January next. He is known to be in favor of peace. Villamil is continued in the War Department, and Pena y Pena is Secretary of State. The whole Administration is a pacific one, and one of its first acts was to despatch a commissioner to Mexico to treat. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked before that, and General Scott had no power to listen to negotiations. They were probably referred to Washington.

It is reported that Generals Worth and Pillow and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan have been placed under arrest by General Scott, for having written letters reflecting upon him.

The *Ptors* have withdrawn from the Mexican Congress in Queretaro, and it is apprehended a quorum cannot be had to do business.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Intelligence, on the 13th, was received at St. Louis, from Santa Fe, to the 20th October:

"Fifteen hundred American troops and twelve pieces of artillery were to be despatched against Chihuahua. The column was already on the road, but had halts before Alvarado, and, after making reinforcements, as it was rumored that the Mexicans had been concentrated at El Paso. The American troops will undoubtedly meet with a stubborn resistance, either there or at Chihuahua. Col. Gilpin arrived with his battalion; Gen. Doniphan, and Wm. Hill, and expected to reach Santa Fe about the 1st of December."

"The command that arrived at St. Louis had suffered greatly from cold and hunger on their tedious route from Santa Fe."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The New York *Herald* has dates from the Pacific to November 8th. According to the *Valparaiso Eagle*, of October 26th, an earthquake had occurred there on the 8th, which lasted 45 seconds. In the surrounding country it was more violent than at Valparaiso. The Lima *New Era*, of the 8th November, reports the total destruction of La Ligua and Petorca. Coquimbo also suffered severely.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The *Journal of Commerce* has late dates from California. The people of San Francisco have elected a town council. The emigration to California this year will not exceed ninety wagons.

The emigration to Oregon, it was stated, was immense. Up to the 18th August, 770 wagons had passed Fort Hall, and many more are expected.

OUTRAGE UPON THE PAWNEE INDIANS.

PIKEVILLE, December 20.—An intelligence has been received from Fort Marion, to the 20th of October, giving the particulars of a dastardly massacre which had occurred there. The Indians went into the fort, who, upon some slight cause of quarrel, were set upon, and were killed and twenty wounded, by Col. Gilpin's men. The horrid outrage was committed during the absence of Colonel Gilpin.

The Upper Mississippi is almost closed by ice. The New York *Evangelist*, a very able and high-toned religious paper, with which we have been in the habit of exchanging many years, appears in new type. The *Evangelist* does freely and feelingly with popular sins and evils.

THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART. Edited by C. Kirkland. Published by Israel Post, No. 40, New Haven, New York. Term—one copy, one year, \$3; one copy, \$5.

The January number of this magazine is absolutely magnificent in its *twelve* superb embellishments to say nothing of its superior paper and beautiful clear type. There are two of rich color, and one of black. The illustrations are fine, and the line engraving by Collier very bold, and altogether excellent. Then eight admirable wood cuts by Childs and Loomis. The designs are, in all cases, with the direction of the author, of a high order. In the three first pages of excellent Music, by Mr. Hill. The contributions are by our first authors. We notice papers by Willis, Bryant, Benjamin, Hoyt, J. Bayard Taylor, Brougham, Matteson, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Seward, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Thompson, Miss E. F. Gould, Miss Augusta Brown, and Mrs. Kirkland herself.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

* SENATE.—Several documents were laid before the Senate; among others, the report of the proceedings of a war meeting in Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, as relates to much of the business of the session, to refer the report of the select committee appointed to revise the Rules, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mrs. Brodhead obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish postage on newspapers within thirty miles of the place of their publication.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which passed, to prohibit the transmission of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Giddings introduced three resolutions, declaring the war with Mexico just, assuring the duty of a vigorous prosecution, and stating that the amount of indemnity should depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and duration of the war. The House got rid of them by adjourning.

THE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Whig* presents the following table of returns in Massachusetts for the last six years. It is instructive.

Whig. Democrat. Free Soil. Sewall and Aggrieved others.

1842— 54,930 56,491 6,419 117,849

Briggs. 57,895 57,240 8,901 121,042

Brown. 60,570 54,714 9,635 133,919

1845— 51,639 37,427 16,339 105,404

1846— 54,813 33,111 13,420 101,352

1847— 53,750 39,683 12,301 105,742

The *Whig* comes to the following conclusion: Twenty thousand voters of Massachusetts never voted at all. Fifteen thousand, and claimed to be Whigs, vote only once in five years, and then only if they like the issue made. Fifteen thousand Democrats, who voted steadily till 1844, have not voted since. And ten thousand Whigs voters remain pretty much as they were. To sum up—fifty thousand voters cannot be positively depended on by any party, and yet they will advocate the reverse whenever they choose.

FRESHET ON THE OHIO.

A telegraphic despatch to the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

"The waters of the Ohio have now overflowed to the greatest height, and the greater part of the lower part of the city is entirely inundated. At least five thousand families have been rendered homeless by this disastrous flood, and great distress must ensue in consequence."

A public meeting of the citizens has been called, to provide the means for alleviating their distressed condition. The stores south of Pearl street

are flooded, and Broadway is overflowed. It is useless to calculate the damage, or to endeavor to give an idea of the destruction caused by the inundation, which has almost entirely suspended. Half the lumber in the city is afoul, and boats have even been carried off the stocks in the ship yards?"

We trust the account may prove to have been exaggerated. As to five thousand families being rendered homeless, or one-fourth of the population of the city, we do not believe it. It cannot be. Marietta and Parkersburg are also reported to be inundated. There must be great destruction of property all along the river.

Mr. Pettit went on to specify numerous other exercises of power, still incidentally, to show that this power over improvements came within that which the Constitution gave to the Government.

Before he had concluded, a message was received from the Senate, notifying the House of the death of Mr. Speight.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, made a short address, the usual resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

THE SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bots succeeded in having his resolution in regard to the Postmaster General read, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Pettit took some exceptions to the report of his remarks.

The death of Mr. Pringle, of Virginia, was then announced, the customary proceedings took place, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster appeared in his seat to-day.

Resolutions were submitted—Mr. Baldwin from the State of Connecticut in favor of Whately's railroad.

By Mr. Hale from New Hampshire, in favor of the compromises of the Constitution, and against the extension of slavery.

By Mr. Niles from Connecticut, against the extension of slavery.

By Mr. Underwood from Kentucky, urging the passage of laws to enable slaveholders to remove their slaves.

They were all agreed to be printed.

Mr. Niles, in submitting the resolutions of the Committee on Post Offices, said that the South would sustain the rights of the slave states, but it was inexorable against the admission of new states into the Union.

Mr. Calhoun called up his resolutions, and directed to the House.

Mr. Allen said that it was desirable to hear an explanation of their purpose, as they did not appear to be in favor of the right of the slave states.

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